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(54) Title of the Invention: Method for Manufacturing Hollow Cylinders for Casting

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Specification

### 1. Title of the Invention

Method for Manufacturing Hollow Cylinders for Casting

### 2. Range of Patent Claims

- 1. A method for producing casting-use hollow cylinders characterized by the following: A plurality of beads made from a synthetic foamed resin is prepared and these beads are distributed throughout the spaces in a metal mesh that has been arranged in a lattice. Double stick tape is wound, with the adhesive layer exposed, around the outer surface of a hollow foamed cylinder that has a shape corresponding to the casting-use hollow cylinder. The aforementioned hollow foamed cylinder is rolled across the top of the beads that have been arranged on the metal mesh, causing the beads to adhere to the double-stick tape. This creates a lost form corresponding to the shape of the casting-use hollow cylinder. This lost form is embedded in casting sand or other casting material and molten metal is poured into the lost form die, replacing the lost form.
- 2. The casting-use, hollow cylinder manufacturing method described in Claim 1, in which the aforementioned beads have an abbreviated spherical shape.
- 3. A method for producing casting-use hollow cylinders characterized by the following. A plurality of beads made from synthetic resin foam is prepared. Double-stick tape is wound around the outer surface of a hollow cylinder having a shape that basically corresponds to a

casting-use hollow cylinder with the adhesive surface exposed at regular intervals. The aforementioned hollow foam cylinder is either rolled over arranged beads or the beads are sprinkled over the outer surface of the hollow foam cylinder. The beads adhere to the adhesive surface of the hollow foam cylinder, forming a lost form die corresponding in shape to a casting-use hollow cylinder. This lost form is embedded in casting sand or other casting material and molten metal is poured into this lost form die, replacing the lost form.

- 4. The casting-use, hollow cylinder manufacturing method described in Claim 3 in which the aforementioned beads are shaped like abbreviated spheres.
- 5. The casting-use, hollow cylinder manufacturing method described in Claim 3 in which adhesive is applied to the positions on the surface of the aforementioned double-stick adhesive tape where the beads are to adhere.
- 6. The casting-use, hollow cylinder manufacturing method described in Claim 3 in which film is formed with openings at specific locations is affixed to the adhesive surface of the aforementioned double-stick adhesive tape and the adhesive surface is exposed through these openings.

# 3. Detailed Description of Invention (Industrial Fields of Use)

This invention pertains to casting-use, hollow-cylinder manufacturing methods. In particular, it pertains to casting-use, hollow-cylinder manufacturing methods in which the casting is performed using either the lost form method or the full mold method.

## (Prior Art)

Traditionally, an initial casting is made in the desired shape, after which a second casting is made by pouring molten metal (either the same as or different from that used in the first casting) around the casting, resulting in unified casting using a cast around method. This sort of casting is widely used on hollow cylinders, for example, when putting cast iron cylinder liners on aluminum alloy cylinder blocks or when manufacturing heat exchangers or brake drums. For example, the cylinders in internal combustion engines use cast iron cylinder liners (initial casting) with piston rings because of the piston motion and their self-lubricating properties. There are also those which join a liner with an aluminum block (second casting) in order to reduce weight.

In this case, the strength of the joint and heat conduction properties at the edges are particularly problematic. In the past, in order to improve on these problems, the contact surface with the second casting was increased by machining tiny grooves into the exterior surface of the first casting or else by making bumps or indentations during the first casting. For example, in Japanese Patent No. S53 – 104527, a special type of substance was added to the die to make many, many bumps in the surface of the first casting. This was an attempt to have the metal knit together more effectively when a second metal was poured around it. Japanese Patent No. S42 – 25554 discloses a method in which a die with squared threads in its surface is used to create a form and a mix of graphite and water glass is used as the facing sand. A threaded section is made inside the perimeter of the form so that a raised, threaded surface is formed along the outer surface of the first casting.

Other methods include the Viral method, in which "ant grooves" are made in the exterior surface of the first casting as well as aluminizing the outer surface of the first casting to improve the bond.

Concerning the lost form casting method itself, which has no direct relation to these casting methods, disclosures have been made in Japanese Patent No. S58 - 184040 and Japanese Patent No. S62 - 151242.

# (Problems the Invention Attempts to Solve)

Complicating factors of the above types of conventional technology include machining the exterior surface of the first casting, forming it with raised portions around the exterior surface or casting it with a complex shape. Another factor is that the relative positioning of the textured surfaces of the first and second casting can be kept from slipping along their axes, but slipping in the radial direction cannot be prevented. Moreover, if there are gaps between the first and second castings when they are joined together, and the castings become heated while operating, the difference in the thermal expansion coefficients of the two castings could increase the capacity of those gaps. Then, the insulating effect of the air within those gaps would degrade the desired characteristics of the castings. For example, engine cylinders have to radiate heat away from the combustion chamber, but the insulating effect could prevent sufficient radiation of heat. Then, the expansion of the air within those gaps would cause the first and second casting to push against each other, interfering with the union.

When forming "ant grooves" in the exterior surface of the first casting, the union of the first and second castings can be strengthened by inserting the second casting into those grooves. That is, not only can slipping between the two castings along their axes be prevented, but slipping in the radial direction or in the direction of the grooves can be prevented as well. The reason is that the "ant grooves" have a greater surface area on the inside than the surface area of the openings at the entrance. For this reason, once the second casting has been inserted and hardened in the "ant grooves," it cannot separate easily from the first casting. However, castforming these "ant grooves" is much more difficult than forming the more usual sort of raised/textured surface and the "ant grooves" need to be constructed so that residual casting sand can be easily rinsed out. Furthermore, with conventional methods of casting in, the hollow cylinder used to make the first casting can only be a simple cylinder. It is extremely difficult to use more than one cylinder arranged side by side in a so-called "Siamese" casting. This invention eliminates the aforementioned problems with the hollow cylinders used in this casting method and their production. It makes them easy to produce and offers hollow cylinders (first casting) with superior adhesion to the second casting.

# (Means for Solving the Problem)

This invention uses synthetic resin foam beads which are arranged on a mesh laid out in a lattice shape. Double-stick tape is wound around the exterior surface of the hollow foam body whose shape essentially corresponds to that of the casting-use hollow cylinder, leaving the adhesive surface exposed. The aforementioned hollow foam cylinder is rolled over the beads that have been arranged on the mesh and the beads adhere to the adhesive surface of the hollow foam cylinder forming a lost form corresponding to the shape of the casting-use hollow cylinder. This lost form is embedded in the casting sand or other material and the die is filled with molten metal which takes the place of the lost form.

The aforementioned beads are abbreviated spheres.

A plurality of beads made from foamed synthetic resin is prepared and double-stick tape is wound around the outer surface of a hollow foam cylinder that has a shape which roughly corresponds to a casting-use hollow cylinder. The adhesive surface of said double-stick tape is exposed at specific intervals and the aforementioned foamed hollow cylinder is either rolled over many beads which have been arranged or the beads are sprinkled over the outer surface of the foamed hollow cylinder and caused to adhere to said cylinder. This results in a lost form corresponding to the shape of the casting-use hollow cylinder. This lost form is embedded in casting sand or other casting material, molten metal is poured into the form and replaces the lost form.

The aforementioned beads are abbreviated spheres.

Adhesive has been applied to the positions where the beads are to adhere to the adhesive surfaces of the aforementioned double-stick adhesive tape.

A film with openings at specific intervals is affixed to the aforementioned double-stick tape and the adhesive is exposed through these openings.

# (Effect of the Invention)

The beads made from foamed synthetic resin are laid out on a mesh arranged in a lattice and a hollow foam cylinder with double-stick tape wound around its exterior is rolled over the beads arranged on the aforementioned mesh. This causes the beads to attach to the adhesive surface of the double-stick tape at regular intervals around the outer surface of the aforementioned hollow foam cylinder.

Instead of placing the aforementioned beads on the mesh, an adhesive surface may be formed at specific intervals on the exterior surface of the aforementioned hollow foam cylinder over which the beads can be shaken, or the aforementioned beads may be laid out at close intervals and the aforementioned hollow foam cylinder rolled over the beads. If this is done, the mesh used in the preceding method would not be necessary.

Using the above methods, a lost form made of foam can be made easily for use as in hollow cylinder casting.

# (Embodiments)

The following is a description of an embodiment of this invention including references to diagrams.

FIG. 1 and FIG. 2 show the casting-use hollow cylinder made using the manufacturing method of this invention. This casting-use hollow cylinder 1 consists of the side section 2, directly next to the hollow cylinder and the raised, protuberances 3 that were cast onto the surface of said side section 2 at regular intervals. In the example, the casting-use hollow cylinder 1 is used in the interior of the aluminum cylinder block 10 to form the heat-radiating fins f around the exterior of the cylinder block 10. The inner circumference area 9 of the aforementioned cylinder block 10 is brought into contact with the aforementioned protuberances 3 and the protuberances 3 join with the interior surface of the cylinder block 10. For this reason, even if the casting-use hollow cylinder 1 and the cylinder block 10 repel each other, the cross-section area  $A_1$  between the protuberances 3 of the interior surface 9 will be larger than the

surface area  $A_2$  of the molten metal intake port, assuring a tight union between the casting-use hollow cylinder 1 and the cylinder block 10.

The following is a description of the manufacturing method of the casting-use hollow cylinder 1.

In FIG. 3, the metal mesh 11, having an appropriately-sized lattice is laid out on the table T in a lattice pattern. Next foamed styrol beads 12 of a specific size are laid out on the metal mesh 11 by the dispersing device D. A sufficient number of foamed styrol beads 12 are placed on the metal mesh 11 so that a single foamed styrol bead 12 will go into the openings in the lattice formed by the metal mesh 11. These foamed styrol beads 12 have a shape which corresponds to the shape of the protuberances 3 on the casting-use hollow cylinder shown in FIG. 1. Next, as shown in FIG. 4, the adhesive tape 14 is wound around the outer surface of the foamed styrol hollow cylinder 13. This adhesive tape 14 consists of adhesive on both sides of its substrate 14a as well as two layers of removable paper backing 14b and 14c. When the adhesive tape is wound around the outer surface of the aforementioned cylinder 13, the removable paper backing 14b is removed from the inner side of the adhesive tape 14. Next, the removable paper backing 14c is removed from the outer side of the adhesive tape 14 exposing the layer of adhesive formed on the outer layer of the substrate 14a. Next, as shown in FIG. 5, the aforementioned cylinder 13, with the adhesive layer exposed, is rolled over the lattice of the metal mesh 11 in which the aforementioned beads 12 are located. At this point, as shown in FIG. 6, the pressure of the aforementioned cylinder 13 crushes the beads slightly and the crushed portion of the beads 12a adheres to the adhesive surface of the aforementioned double-stick tape. When the aforementioned hollow cylinder 13 is rolled over the metal mesh 11 in this way, the beads 12 will adhere to the layer of adhesive at regular intervals, forming a round, tubular lost form having many protuberances on its outer surface.

In the event that the aforementioned beads 12 do not adhere completely to the aforementioned cylinder 13, said cylinder 13 can be placed between the two pressure rollers 15 and 16 as shown in FIG. 7. By rotating said rollers 15 and 16 in opposite directions, the aforementioned cylinder 13 will turn in one direction and the beads 12 will be pressed onto the aforementioned cylinder 13 by the aforementioned rollers 15 and 16. This will heighten the adhesion of the beads 12.

In the above embodiment, the beads 12 are arranged in a regular pattern in the metal mesh 11, but as shown in FIG. 8 through FIG. 11, the adhesive surface to which the aforementioned beads 12 adhere is formed on the cylinder 13 at specific intervals, and said beads 12 are sprinkled onto the adhesive surface or, the aforementioned beads 12 can be laid out in an irregular pattern on a flat surface and the aforementioned cylinder 13 can be rolled over the beads 12 that have been lined up in an irregular fashion.

That is, as shown in FIG. 8, the adhesive surface 14d has been formed on the substrate 14a of the aforementioned double-stick tape 14 at regular intervals. The aforementioned beads 12 then adhere to this adhesive surface 14d. As shown in FIG. 9, the double-stick tape 14 on which the aforementioned adhesive surface 14d has been formed is protected from exposure to the outside by the same sort of removable paper backing 14c as shown in FIG. 4. In order to form the aforementioned sort of adhesive surfaces 14d on the substrate 14a, at specific intervals, as shown in FIG. 10, the substrate 14a is covered with the film 20, in which openings O<sub>1</sub> have been made at specific intervals. If rollers or other means are used to induce adhesion to this film 20, then the regularly-occurring adhesive surfaces 14d can be formed quite easily.

Lost forms made in this way are then embedded in conventional casting sand. At this point, the lost form axis is placed in the sand so that it faces down vertically. In this embodiment, when the hollow cylinder 1 was cast, no slider was placed inside the space within the inner surface of the lost form. It follows then, that in order to maintain the desired sectional shape, after the molten metal was cast during the subsequent step, the lost form would be embedded in the sand vertically. If the form were embedded in the sand with the axis of the lost form axis going horizontally, the weight of the molten metal could alter the shape after casting, making the desired sectional shape impossible.

Next, the molten metal is cast from above and the lost form is replaced by the molten metal. At this point, there is no slider within the inner space of the lost form, and the casting sand is packed in the same way as the outer surface, so gases can easily escape toward the inner space. After the molten metal has cooled and hardened and the casting sand has been removed, the hollow cylinder 1 will resemble the one shown in FIG. 1. After that, the hollow cylinder is used as an insert, enveloping it in aluminum to produce the cylinder block 10. The aluminum casting conditions are the same as for conventional casting of that sort.

In this way, by forming a double-stick tape with specific, regularly-spaced adhesive surfaces, it is very easy to form a Siamese type of the lost form 20 as shown in FIG. 12, by causing the beads 12 to adhere to the outer surface in an orderly way.

# (Effect of the Invention)

Because this invention was configured as above, it is possible to provide hollow cylinders with what are essentially protuberances with "ant grooves" for use in casting. During this process each of the beads becomes part of the hollow main unit when it adheres to its surface, so molten metal injected into a lost form will also be certain to get into the spaces between the beads.

The machining of the exterior surface of the hollow cylinder after the casting process can be eliminated and the removal of the casting sand is also easier. This simplifies the manufacturing process and allows for lower costs.

Due to the fact that the protuberances are nearly completely spherical, after the first casting has been cast, the casting sand that is between the protuberances can be eliminated smoothly.

In addition to this, if the aforementioned protuberances are placed at specific intervals on the adhesive surface of the double-stick tape, it will be easier than was originally possible to produce a first Siamese-type of casting by making a lost form with a hollow cylinder.

# 4. Simple Description of Diagrams

- FIG. 1 shows a cross-section of a casting-use hollow cylinder produced using the method of this invention.
- FIG. 2 shows a cross-section of a cylinder block in which the aforementioned casting-use hollow cylinder has been cast in said cylinder block.
- FIG. 3 shows an oblique view of the beads arranged on a metal mesh.
- FIG. 4 is a detail showing double-stick tape being affixed to a hollow body.

FIG. 5 is an operation detail in which the beads are being affixed to the hollow body.

FIG. 6 is an enlarged detail of the operation in FIG. 5 showing the beads 12 adhering to the adhesive layer of the double-stick tape.

FIG. 7 is a side view showing a device which reliably affixes the beads to the outer surface of the cylinder 13.

FIG. 8 is a flat diagram of the double-stick tape showing another embodiment of this invention.

FIG. 9 is a horizontal cross-section of the double-stick tape shown in FIG. 8.

FIG. 10 is an operation detail in which the adhesive surface is affixed properly to the double-stick tape.

FIG. 11 is a horizontal cross-section of the double-stick tape shown in another embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 12 is a side view of the hollow column being formed with a Siamese lost form die.

- 1 Casting-Use Hollow Cylinder
- 3 Protuberances
- 10 Cylinder Block
- 11 Metal Mesh
- 12 Beads
- 13 Hollow Cylinder
- 14 Double-Stick Tape
- 20 Siamese Lost Form Die

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FIG. 1

FIG. 2

FIG. 3

FIG. 4

FIG. 5

FIG. 6

FIG. 7

FIG. 8

FIG. 9

FIG. 10

FIG. 11

FIG. 12

®日本国特許庁(JP)

① 特許出願公開

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鋳包み用中空筒体の製造方法 60発明の名称

> 20特 類 平1-109667

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#### 印刷

### 1. 発明の名称

終 包 み 用 中 空 筒 体 の 製 造 方 法

### 2. 特許請求の範囲

合成樹脂発泡体からなるビーズを複数準 **嫌し、このビーズを格子状に觸まれた網上に放布** してピーズを網の格子空間内に整列配置せしめる とともに、毎日み用中空筒体にほぼ対応する形状 の中空筒状発泡体の外周面に両面接着テープを巻 付けて粘着面を露出せしめ、前記中空筒状発泡体 を細上に整列配置したビーズ上を回転させて中空 筒状発泡体の粘着面上にピーズを付着せしめてぬ 包み用中空筒体の形状に対応する消失型を形成し、 この消失型を抑型砂等の抑型材中に埋設し、溶過 を消失限内に注誦して消失型と溶温を置換するこ とを特徴とする鋳包み用中空筒体の製造方法。

前記ピーズは略球形であることを特徴と する請求項1記載の跨包み用中空筒体の製造方法。

- 合成樹脂発泡体からなるピーズを複数準 備し、蜂包み用中空筒体にほぼ対応する形状の中 空筒状発泡体の外周面に両面接着テープを巻付け て粘着面を所定開陽で形成し、前記中空筒状発泡 体を多数配置したビーズ上を回転させるか、又は ピーズを中空筒状発泡体の外周面にふりかけて中 空筒状発泡体の粘着面上にピーズを付着せしめて 飾包み用中空筒体の形状に対応する消失型を形成 し、この消失型を鋳型砂等の鋳型材中に埋設し、 溶腸を消失型内に注湯して消失型と溶腸を置換す ることを特徴とする鋳包み用中空筒体の製造方法。
- 前記ピーズは略球形であることを特徴と する請求項3記載の協包み用中空筒体の製造方法。
- 府 紀 両 面 接 着 テープ の 粘 着 面 に は ピーズ が付着される位置に粘着剤が塗布されていること を特徴とする請求項3記載の協包み川中空請休の 製造方法。
- 前紀両面接着テープの粘着面に所定開照 6. で開口を設けた閉口形成膜を付着せしめ、この関 口を介して粘着面が露出していることを特徴とす

る請求項3記載の跨包み用中空筒体の製造方法。

### 3. 発明の詳細な説明

〔産業上の利用分野〕

本発明は纺包み川中空筒体の製造方法に関し、 特に発泡体製の消失型を用いるいわゆるロストフォーム法あるいはフルモールド法により鋳造される釣包み用中空筒体の製造方法に関する。

### [従来の技術]

ラール法や、第1の鋳物の外周面にアルミナイズ 処理を行って第2の鋳物との結合性を高める方法 もある。

その他直接約包み方法に関係してはいないが、 溶湯を注湯することにより消失する消失型を用い て妨違する方法自体については、特別昭58-184040号や特別昭62-151242号に 開示されている。

### (発明が解決しようとする課題)

以上のような従来の技術において、外周に機械加工を施したり、外周に凹凸部を形成した節、第1の貨物の造後に機械加工するの貨物を作成するの貨物で工程が規維となる。また単なるのずれは防止できるが発表面に対すると、第1、が投稿で第1、第2の貨物の無管退係数の差によってその線間容

川い、また軽量化の目的からアルミニウム製プロック (第2の動物) をライナーと一体的に形成している。

更に第1の鋳物の外周面にアリ溝を形成するピ

大きくなる可能性がある。そしてかかる敵間に介在する空気が断熱効果を発揮することとなり、跨包み製品の所望の特性を低下させる。例えばエンジンシリンダは燃焼室の熱を放熱させる必要性があるが、断熱層の発生により十分な放熱効果は得られなくなる。更に顧問内の空気が膨張することにより、第1、第2の締物が互いに離反する方向に付勢を受け、一体結合性が阻害される。

(課題を解決するための手段)

(作用)

合成樹粉発泡体からなるピーズを格子状に組込まれた期上に散布してピーズを整列配置せしめ、一方外周面に両面接着テープを集付けた中空筒状発泡体を前記期上に登列配置されたピーズ上を転動させる。これによって前記中空筒状発泡体の外周面に形成された両面接着テープの粘着面にほぼ規則正しくピーズが付着される。

又概上に前記ピーズを散布する代りに、前記中空筒状発泡体の外周面のピーズを付着せしめる粘着面を所定間隔で形成し、この粘着面に前記ピーズを開稿を振掛けるか、あるいは前記ピーズを開稿を密にして多数配置し、この上に前記中空筒状発泡体を転動させるようにする。このようにすれば前述の方法における網が不要となる。

上述のような方法によれば、簡単に鋳包み川中空筒体に対応する発泡体性の消失型を形成することができる。

失型を形成し、この消失型を鋳型砂等の鋳型材中に埋設し、溶漏を消失型内に注周して消失型と溶 湯を置換する。

前記ピーズは略珠形であること。

合成樹脂発泡体からなどでする形状の中空筒体にほぼ対応する形状の中空筒体にほぼ対応する形状の中空筒体にほぼ替テーブを巻付けけた西面接着デーブを巻付けなどを付けるが、文はなどの一点を研究というなどのなどである。 のおおりのおおりのはなどのかけるのなどである。 発泡を砂型砂等の砂型材中に埋設し、溶液を砂型や等の砂型材中に埋設し、溶液を砂型砂等の砂型材中に埋設し、溶液を砂型を砂型を砂型を削減する。

前記ピーズは略球形であること。

前記両面接着テープの粘着面にはピーズが付着 される位置に粘着剤が塗布されている。

前記両面接着テープの粘着面に所定間隔で閉口を設けた関ロ形成膜を付着せしめ、この閉口を介して粘着面が露出している。

(実施例)

以下、図面を参照して本発明の一実施例について説明する。

第1図、第2図は、本発明の製造方法により製 遺される類包み用中空筒体1を示し、この類包み 用中空筒体1は中空円筒上の直胴部2と、この直 胴部2の外周面に複数所定間隔で立体的に鋳造さ れた突起る、3、…3からなっている。このよう な飾包み用中空筒体」は、例えばアルミニウム製 シリンダーブロック10内の内側に妨込まれ、こ のシリンダープロック10の外間には放無フィン f. f. … f が形成されている。前記シリンダー プロック10の内隔部9は前述した突起3と接合 され、このように突起るが前記シリンダーフロッ ク10の内房面に結合することにより貸包み用巾 空筒体1とシリンダープロック10が互いに難反 する方向に付勢を受けても、突起3. 3間に介在 する内臓部9の断面積A」が前紀実起間の溶湯流 人口面積A。よりも大きいので飾包み用中空館体 1 とシリンダープロック 1 0 の 密 着 結 合 が 確 保 さ

ns.

次に前述したような特包み用中空筒体1の製造方法について説明する。

第3図において、テーブルT上には適宜の大き さの網目を有する格子状に趨まれた金襴11が続 置され、この金網11上に所定の大きさの発泡ス チロール製ビーズ12が散布装置Dによりばらま かれる。この発泡スチロール製ビーズ12が十分 に金網11上に撒かれ、金網11の各格子内には 1つの発泡スチロール製ビーズ12が入り込むよ うにする。このピーズ12は第1図に示した飾包 み川中空筒体の突起3に相当する形状を有してい る。次に第4図に示すように発泡スチロール製の 中空円筒体13を準備し、この発泡性スチロール 製の中空円筒休13の外層面上に粘着テープ14 を巻付ける。この粘着テープ14は両側に粘着剤 が付着された拡板14aとその両側に付着される 種型紙14b、14cから形成されており、前記 川筒休13の外周面上に粘着テープ14を巻付け るときには内側の離壁紙14bを剥ぎとる。次い

上述の実施例においては、金銅11上にピーズ 12を整列配置せしめたが、第8図乃至第11図 に示すように、前記ピーズ12を付着する粘着面 を円筒体13上に所定間隔で形成するようにし、 この粘着面に前記ピーズ12をはらまくかあるい は前記ピーズ12を平面上に不規則に並べておき、 この不規則に並べられたピーズ12上を前紀円筒

体13を転動せしめるようにしてもよい。

すなわち、第8図に示すように、前記両面テープ14の基板14a上には規則正しく結構面14d、14d、…14dが形成され、この钻費面14dに前記ピーズ12を付着させる。前記钻槽面14dを形成した両面テープ14は第9図に示すように、第4図に示すものと同じように離離されている。上述のような結構面14dを基板14a上に所定間隔で形成するためには第10図に示すように基板14aを所定間隔で開口をする別口の1、01、…01を有するフィルム20上にローラ等で

で、外側の離型紙14cを剝がし、拡板14aの外側に形成された粘資剤層を露出せしめる。次いで、第5図に示すように、粘着剤層が露出された前記円筒体13を、前記ピーズ12がその格子内に入り込んだ金襴11上を転動せしめる。この作うに表ってピーズ12は若干潰され、その測された部分12aが前記両面テープの粘着剤層に付きれておかり12aが付着され、こうして円筒体13を金網11上を転動せしめれば、その粘着剤層に所定間隔で多数で変数を有する消失型が形成される。

前記円筒体13上に前記ピーズ12の付替が不完全な場合には第7図に示すように2つの押圧ローラ15、16間に前記円筒体13を挟み、前記ローラ15、16を互いに反対方向に回転させることにより、前記円筒体13を一方向に回転させ前記ローラ15、16の外周面によって円筒体13上のピーズ12の密替性を高める。これによってピーズ12の密替性を高める。

着剤を付着せしめるようにすれば所定間隔の粘管 面 1 4 d が簡単に形成される。

又、第11図に示すように、基板14a上に全面に粘着剂層14fを形成し、この粘着剂層14fを形成し、この粘着剂層14fを開口〇2,02,…〇2を有するフィルム14eでカバーし、このフィルム14eを更に厳型紙14gで保護し、使用時にはこの離型紙14gを剥がして使用するようにする。

このようにして形成された消失型を公知の鋳造 む中に埋放する。この影消失型の軸は鉛直方向を 向くように砂中に位置せしめる。本実施例は中空 筒体1の鋳造に際して消失型の内層で創した中で 子を設けない。したがって程のたき過後依然と して所望の断面形状を推対する。仮に消失型を を鉛直方向に砂中に埋設する。仮に消失型の軸を 水平方向に向けて型を砂中に埋設する。形状が得 られなくなる。

次に溶攝を上方から注漏し、消失型は溶漏と置換される。この時消失型の内周空間には中子が存

在せず、 鉄造砂が外間部と同様に充填されているので、 ガスは内間空間方向へもおに 逃げ む む を 除去する。 常湯が冷却し固化した後 鉄造砂を除去すると、 第1回に示されるような中空 筒 体 1 が で られる。 その後中空 筒体 1 を埋金と で 不 川 望の とが で の 間りに アルミニウム を 鋳 包んで、 所 望の ジリン の 条件 は、 従来の 鋳 包み 条件 と 同様である。

このように両面テーブに所定関係で規則正しく 粘替面を形成する方法によれば、第12図に示す ようにサイアミーズ型の消失型20を形成する際 にもその外周面に簡単にピーズ12を規則正しく 付替せしめることができる。

#### (発明の効果)

本発明は以上のように構成したので、実質的にアリ清を提供する突起を複数形成した鋳包み用中空防体の消失型を簡単に形成することができる。この際、各ピーズは面接触にて中空本体に一体化されているので、消失型に侵入した溶湯はピーズ間隙内へも確実に侵入することができる。

- プの粘着利層に付着する場合の拡大説明図、第7図は円筒体13の外周面上にピーズを確実に付着せしめる場合の装置の側面の図、第8図は本発図の側面の実施例を示す両面テープの全体の損断面図の第10図は本発明の側である場合の前矢型を形成する場合の中空筒体の側面図である。

1 … 妳包み用中空筒体、3 … 突起、10 … シリンダープロック、11 … 金襴、12 … ピーズ、13 … 中空筒体、14 … 両面チープ、20 … サイアミーズ型消失型。

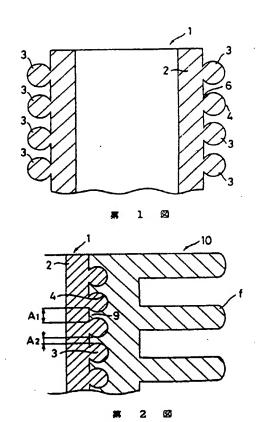
出租人代理人 石 川 幕 男

更に各突起はほぼ球面形状をなしているので、 第1 鋳物の鋳造後、突起間に介在する鋳造砂は円 滑に排出することができる。

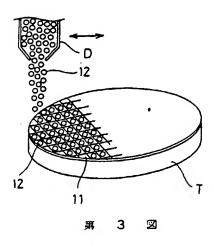
加えて、両面テーブの前記突起片の付着面を所定間隔で付着すれば、消失型を形成する中空简体を当初よりサイアミーズ型の第1数物として容易に製造することができる。

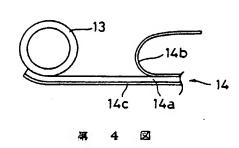
### 4. 図面の簡単な説明

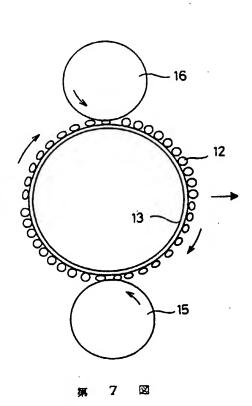
第1 図は本発明の製造方法によって製造される時色み用中空筒体の経断面図、第2 図は前記毎包み川中空筒体をシリングーブロック内に勘込んだ合の断面図、第3 図は金網上にピーズを配置せためる場合の斜視図、第4 図は中空筒体に両面ででではできる場合の動作説明図、第5 図は第5 図に示す動作時のピーズ1 2 が両面を

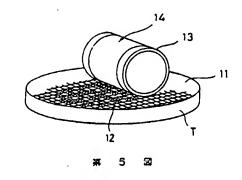


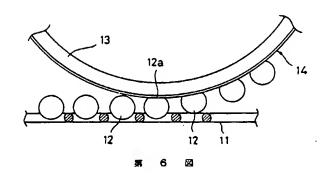
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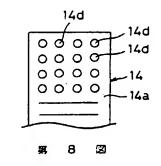


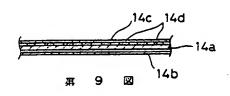


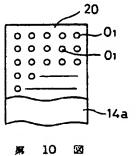


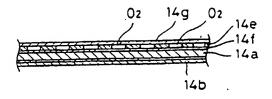












第 11 図

